



**Post Distribution Monitoring Report
Non-Food Item Distribution to IDPs
Bilkey Payam, Akobo County, Jonglei state
27th May – 2nd June 2014**



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Executive Summary

Overall background of this PDM: This post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessment was carried out by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and Save the Children International (SCI) from 28 May to 2 June 2014 in Akobo Town. The distribution of NFI Full Kits (plastic sheeting, mosquito net, Kitchen Set, Blankets, Soap, Collapsible Jerry Can, Kanga, Bucket, and sleeping mat) to 1462 displaced households was carried out in February 2014 by SCI.

The purpose of the PDM was (1) to evaluate the appropriateness, effectiveness and targeting of the distribution to households affected by the displacements that started in December 2014, and (2) to provide recommendations for future NFI response to humanitarian actors both inside and outside the Shelter/ NFI cluster system. Methodologies used include a desk review prior to the field exercise, 308 HH questionnaires, 2 focus group discussions and 2 key informant interviews.

In terms of overall *appropriateness*, items distributed were found to be appropriate, with over 80% of the items distributed still in use three months after the distribution with the exception of collapsible jerry cans and soap. 68% of the interviewed were using jerry cans whilst only 35% were still using the soap distributed as the majority had already exhausted their supply. The quantity of items distributed was not adjusted based on household size, which was found to be problematic for large families.

In terms of *effectiveness*, on average, the quality of all items distributed was satisfactory for beneficiaries, with the exception of collapsible jerry cans. The distribution was generally well-organized with 78% of the beneficiaries spending less than four hours at the distribution site. Another factor aiding the orderliness was the fact that the distribution was done over a ten day period.

In terms of *coverage*, the results of household questionnaires and FGD's show that targeting was very effective. Most displaced non-beneficiaries were able to secure alternative access to needed household items at the time from the host community. The beneficiary selection team engaged in an extensive process of issuing tokens to IDPs whilst they were on their way from Bor and Malakal. Only displaced households issued with tokens were registered for assistance. Following this, the need of each displaced household was physically verified in line with the cluster policy before distribution. Only IDP's were targeted with the NFI and ES assistance. Nonetheless, some of the host community members believed that they should also have been eligible for assistance as they were equally vulnerable. This perceived exclusion could lead to community tensions in the long run and might be detrimental to the IDP's because they are relying on resources supplied by the host community. Nevertheless the cluster policy of assisting IDP's when they are overburdening the host community needs to be followed.

Recommendations:

- ✓ **Humanitarian actors should take household size into account**, aligning the quantity of distributed items to the size of households, in order to ensure equality of distributions.
- ✓ **Wherever possible, field based national staff should be supported in registrations and distributions in the field by international staff** in order to ease the pressure that national field staff can receive from local authorities when carrying out their humanitarian mandates.

However, it is noted that in a context of severe insecurity this is not always possible. SCI's ability to respond in February 2014, even in the wake of evacuations of relocatable humanitarian staff, through its dedicated and skilled national field staff and with prepositioned stock in secure rubhalls, enabled the cluster to deliver rapid and immediate response to the emergency.

- ✓ **Humanitarian actors should consider appropriate ways to intergrate the host community in IDP assistance programmes** in order to diffuse any tensions between the host community and IDP's. The cluster policy requires NFI and shelter assistance to target IDPs primarily, but to consider inclusion of the host community when IDPs overwhelm the host, or where potential conflict between IDPs and host needs to be mitigated.

Acronyms

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
NFI	Non Food Items
IDP'S	Internally Displaced Persons
ES	Emergency Shelter
HH	Household
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interview
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
SSRRC	South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SCI	Save the Children International

Introduction

This post-distribution monitoring (PDM) field mission was carried out by IOM and Save the Children International (SCI) from 27 May to 2 June 2014 in Akobo County. The purpose of this PDM was to (1) assess the appropriateness, effectiveness and coverage of the Non-Food Items (NFI) kit distribution by SCI in February 2014 to a total of 1462 households (HHs) displaced by the crisis that started in December 2013 and (2) make recommendations to the humanitarian partners through careful analysis and evaluation of information obtained from the exercise.

General Background of the distribution

Akobo is one of the largest counties in Jonglei state and it is also one of the key towns. It is located between Nyirol and Pochalla to the border of Upper Nile State. Akobo County has seen many armed conflicts in the past years. In January and February 2014, internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Bor and Malakal escaping the crisis that started in December 2013 reportedly arrived in Akobo West in the following payams: Walgak, Boung, Dior, and Yidit. Fighting in Bor and Malakal in February 2014 also resulted in people fleeing their homes to Akobo and some of them were enroute to Ethiopia. The IDPs were comprised mainly of women and children as well as elderly people.

Akobo was preferred by the IDP's because it is an opposition stronghold and can provide safer routes to Ethiopia. The displaced families were scattered across different villages in Akobo being accommodated by relatives and well-wishers in the host community. The displaced persons fled their homes without their properties and were surviving on donations from the host community. Save the Children responded by providing assistance to the displaced persons in January and February 2014 in the form of ES and NFI.

Methodologies

IOM teamed up with Save the Children (SC) to do PDM for distributions done by SCI to internally displaced persons (IDP's) in February 2014. A team of ten enumerators were selected and trained for data gathering purposes. IOM and SCI staff members played a supervisory role in administration of the questionnaires. SCI staff members who spoke the local language were instrumental in the interviews.

Household questionnaires

The selection of interviewees per village could not be linked to number of beneficiaries per village because the beneficiary data was not broken down to village level. Breakdown of the respondents in each village is shown in table 1:

	Area/Village	(# of HHs interviewed)
1	School 1	30

2	School 2	31
3	Tongdol	30
4	Pact	29
5	New Market	30
6	Hai Zaria, Mission 1 and 2	30
7	Markath	32
8	High Zain	34
9	Dog City	30
10	Babel	32
Total		308

Table 1 of respondents interviewed per village.

As a preparation for household questionnaires, on 28 May, PDM teams conducted training with 10 enumerators. The task of the enumerators was to identify beneficiaries of the distribution and conduct the interviews in the local language using a pre-determined questionnaire format, and record answers in English, under supervision by the PDM team members (staff of IOM and SCI). The training was held at the SCI compound in Akobo, and the main objective of the training was the following:

1. The purpose of conducting PDM, and what constitutes PDM;
2. Definition of NFI and the process for NFI response;
3. Background of distribution for which the team conducts PDM;
4. Explain to the enumerators the meaning of each question, and other important points;
5. Practice the HH questionnaire in English and in Nuer language
6. Planning for interview schedule, and team allocation.

During the training, the PDM team emphasized that enumerators had to make sure that respondents understood that this was not a new needs assessment, and therefore no distribution based on this exercise would happen.

A sample size of 308 households was selected out of a population of 1462 households. A confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5% were used for the exercise. A total of 308 households were interviewed across ten villages in a Payam called Bilkey where the greatest proportion of the Save the Children assistance was provided. But during the analysis stage only 294 questionnaires were analysed (covering 20.1% of the total beneficiaries), whilst 14 questionnaires were discarded because they were not properly filled out by the enumerators.

Respondents were chosen through purposive stratified random sampling. Only people provided with assistance were targeted for interviews. All ten villages provided with assistance in Bilkey Payam were represented in the sample selection process. Selection of Interviewees at village level was done randomly. The settlement patterns in the villages and accessibility realities did not allow systematic sampling.

The questionnaires used to interview respondents has been attached to this report as annex A whilst the questionnaire used to interview key informants has been attached as Annex B. Annex A is a semi structured questionnaire that was administered to the most senior person at household level. It captured household demographic information, displacement status, utilization of aid and possible future plans. Annex B is an unstructured questionnaire that captured the perceptions of the community leadership on the registration and distribution processes.

Key informant interviews

2 key informant interviews (KII) were carried out with three village heads and SCI emergency staff members. 3 more interviews were carried out: female beneficiaries (2 persons), male beneficiaries (2 persons), and male non-beneficiaries (2 persons). The aim of the interviews were to solicit feedback not only from the beneficiaries but also non-beneficiaries.

Challenges

1. An unfortunate shooting incident which left one Save the Children staff member deceased resulted in movement restrictions to three villages affected by the incident. The County Commissioner advised that NGO staff avoid going to the three affected villages for security reasons. So as a result there was limited enumerator supervision in the three affected villages of Markath, Dog City and Pact out of the ten villages selected for interviews. The data for these three villages might have been compromised by the presence of community police who were engaged for security reasons. Two enumerators whose safety was now compromised because they belonged to the clans who were in conflict had to be shifted to other villages where they felt safer to work.
2. The weather was not favourable. It rained every day for the entire duration of the PDM exercise. Using vehicles was next to impossible due to the mud.
3. The sample size chosen was very big which dragged the data entry process and delayed finalization of the report.

Summary of Main Findings And Analysis

(a) Appropriateness

The items distributed were plastic sheeting, mosquito net, Kitchen Set, Blankets, Soap, Collapsible Jerry Can, Kanga, Bucket, and sleeping mat. There were no uniform ration sizes for the items distributed with the exception of Kitchen sets where every interviewed household received one kitchen set. Items were selected on the need for basic household goods needed for survival. Items had been prepositioned in the Akobo warehouses in 2013 in line with the cluster's prepositioning plan, and were available on the ground for immediate distribution. However, it was observed during interviews that IDP's managed to frame their shelters with locally available framing materials.

There was an interesting variation between the number of households not utilizing the assistance provided by SCI. 63.9% of the interviewed households had used all the soap they had received from SCI and they were now coping by buying the commodity. The second item which was not being widely used was the collapsible jerry can. 32.3% of the interviewed were no longer using collapsible jerry cans

because of poor quality. 74.7% of those not using the jerry cans had the jerry cans breaking whilst using them, while some reported that they had received them broken. Sleeping mats had 21% of the people no longer using them whilst buckets had 19.7% of the recipients no longer using them. 15.6% of the respondents were no longer using plastic sheeting. 76% of those not using plastic sheeting sold it and unfortunately the data gathered did not show why the beneficiaries opted to sell plastic sheeting. It is speculated that the beneficiaries could have sold their plastic sheeting to buy food and fishing equipment. By the time of the PDM, WFP had spent close to two months without distributing food in Akobo and there is a possibility that the IDP's could have sold some of their aid due to food insecurity.

Generally a high number of households felt that their needs were not met with the ration sizes of all the items distributed. It should be pointed that people are “not using” the assistance but also feel they “need more”, which is a contradiction. This reduces the reliability of the data on number of households whose needs were reported as not met. 80.2% of the respondents were not satisfied with the ration sizes of blankets they received. 19% of the interviewed reported that they received one blanket per household. 77.8% of the interviewees were not satisfied with the ration sizes of soap whilst 77.2% were not satisfied with the ration size of mosquito net. 70.4% of the interviewees were not satisfied with the ration size of Kangas. Below is a graphical representation of the households not happy with the ration sizes they received.

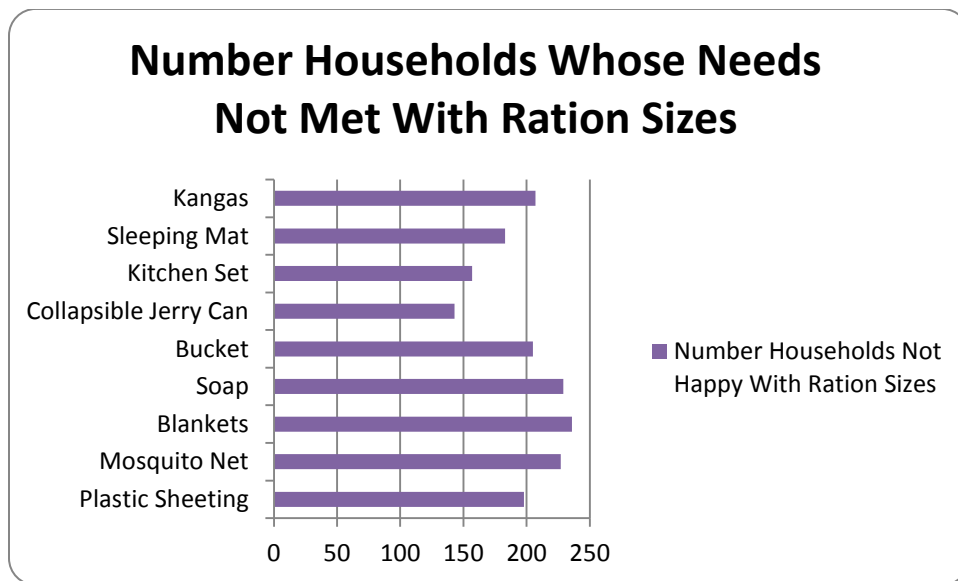


Fig 1. Graph showing number of households whose needs not met with ration sizes.

50.6% of the interviewees expressed satisfaction with the ration sizes of collapsible jerry cans they received. This satisfaction can be attributed to the fact that 69.2% of the interviewed had received two collapsible jerry cans per household. The respondents also probably don't want more jerry cans because of the poor quality.

Categories of the SCI assistance which had the greatest number of items which were currently being used by the interviewed households were blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, kangas and plastic sheeting. The greatest number of items which were not present in the interviewed households were

Soap, buckets, collapsible jerry cans, sleeping mats and Kangas. The graph below shows the aid that was currently being used, stored or present in the homes of beneficiaries.

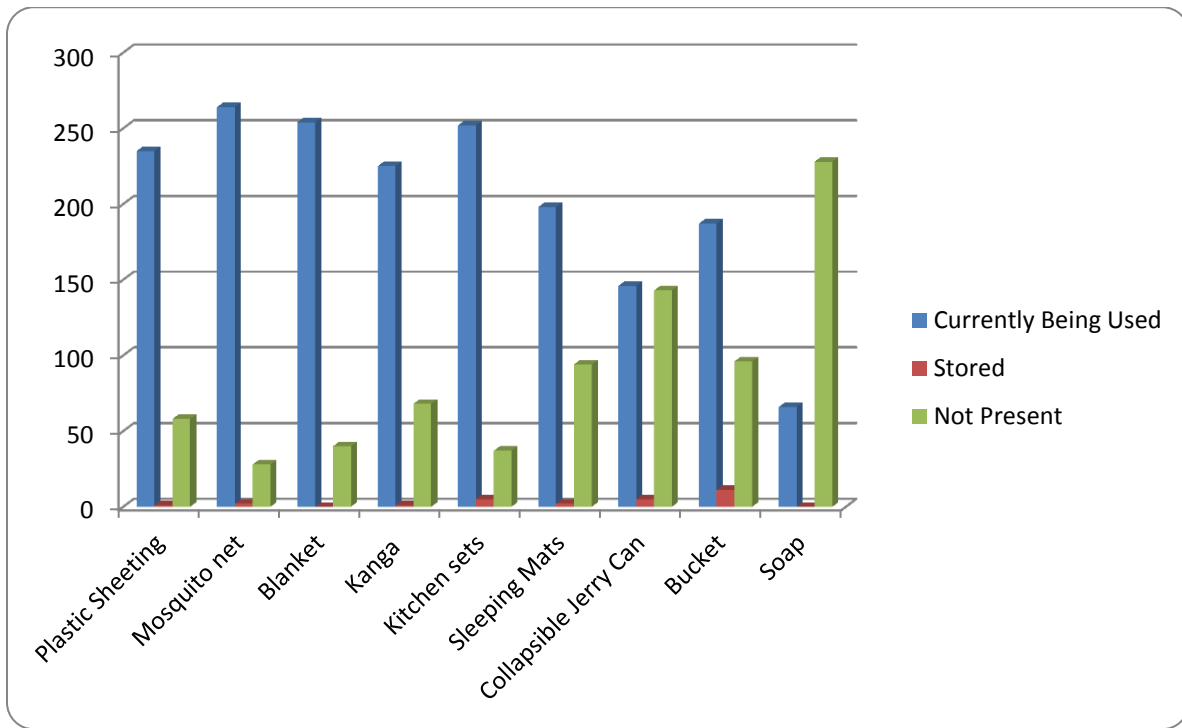


Fig 2. Graph showing status of assistance.

(b) Effectiveness

90.8% of the respondents indicated that there were items that they needed which were either not distributed or were not distributed in sufficient quantity to meet their need. . Below is a graphical representation of the items most needed by the interviewees which they did not receive or were received in small quantities.

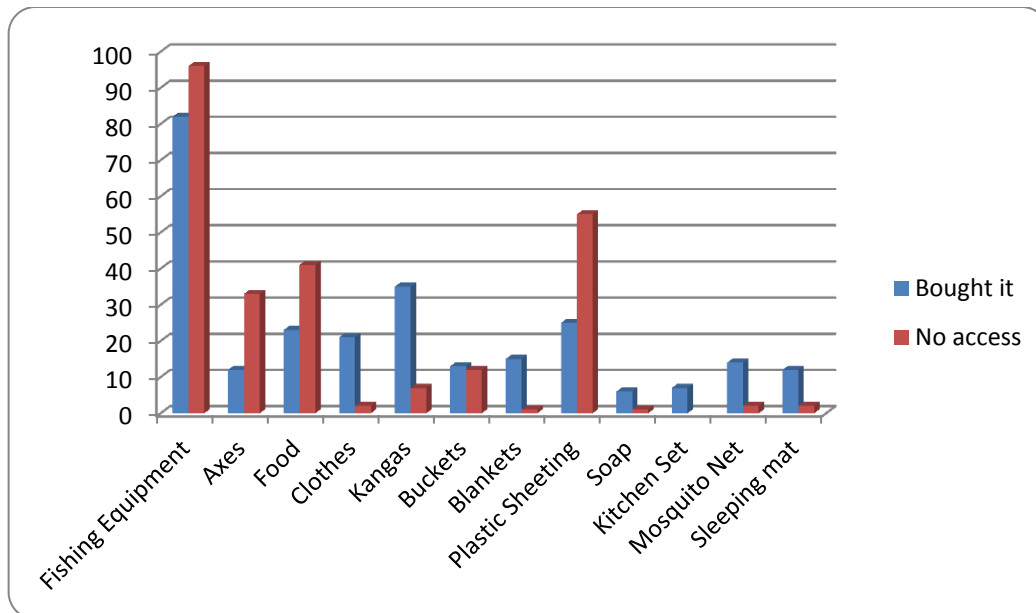


Fig 3. Graph showing items that were needed by respondents but not distributed or items distributed in small quantities.

Top among the list of most preferred items which were not received was fishing equipment. 53.9% of the interviewed households had not yet accessed the fishing equipment. Some households could have sold their plastic sheeting to get access to fishing equipment. Interviewees indicated that the plastic sheeting they received was not enough and this was the second most preferred item. 68.7% of the interviewees reported that they had not yet accessed the plastic sheeting that they needed. However it has to be pointed out that plastic sheeting was distributed to the IDP's but was sold by the IDP's likely because of food insecurity. The third most preferred item not distributed was food. 64% of the interviewed who expressed that they needed food were still having difficulties in accessing it by the time of the survey. The fourth most preferred item was an axe. The fifth most preferred item not distributed was a kanga but 83.3% of the respondents who preferred more Kangas had bought extra kangas on their own since Kangas are relatively cheaper and readily available in the local market.

None of the interviewed households reported that they gave anything in exchange for humanitarian aid. This shows that there was no abuse of humanitarian aid in this assistance programme. The majority of interviewed respondents received news about the distribution and registration process from SCI staff. 53.4% of the interviewed households heard about the registration exercise through SCI whilst 41.8% also heard about the distribution process through the same agency. 19.7% of the respondents heard about the registration process through rumours whilst 23.4% of the respondents heard about the distribution process through rumours as well. 12.5% of the respondents heard about the registration process through community leaders (not chiefs) whilst 16.6% of the respondents heard about the distribution process through community leaders (not chiefs) as well. The graph below shows how the respondents heard about the registration and distribution processes.

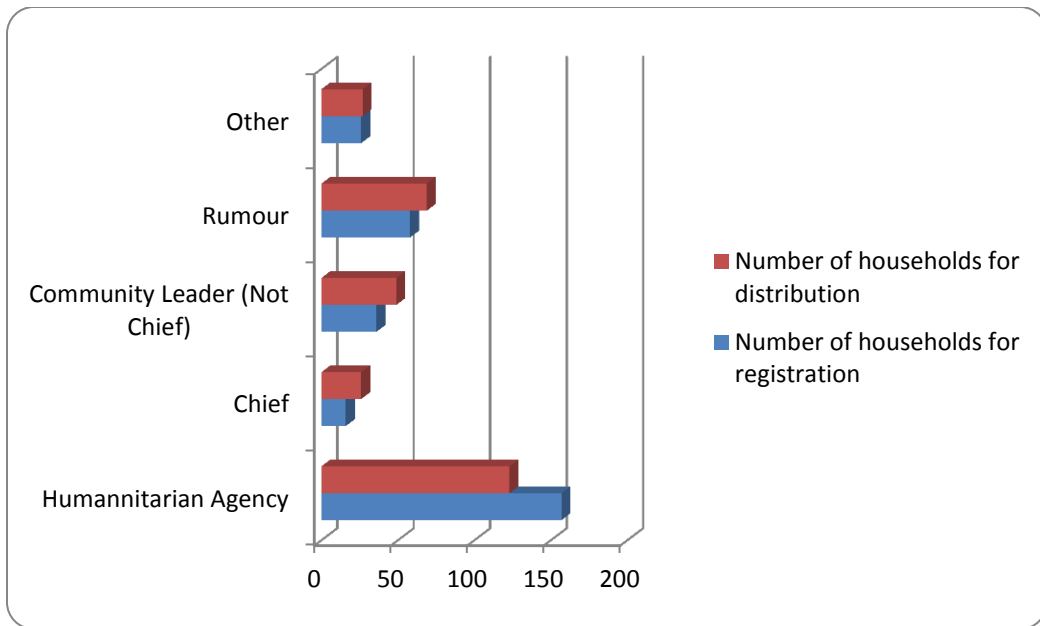


Fig 4. Graph showing mediums through which respondents received programme information.

The graph above shows that SCI was effective in its community mobilization for the registration and distribution process.

There are very few households that reported that they travelled for more than five hours both for the distribution and the registration. Only 0.02% of the interviewed respondents travelled for more than five hours to the registration point while also only 0.01% travelled for more than five hours to the distribution point. 79.5% of the interviewed respondents travelled to the registration point for one to two hours and 58.5% of the interviewed traveled for one to two hours to the distribution point. The graph below shows the time spent travelling to the distribution and registration points.

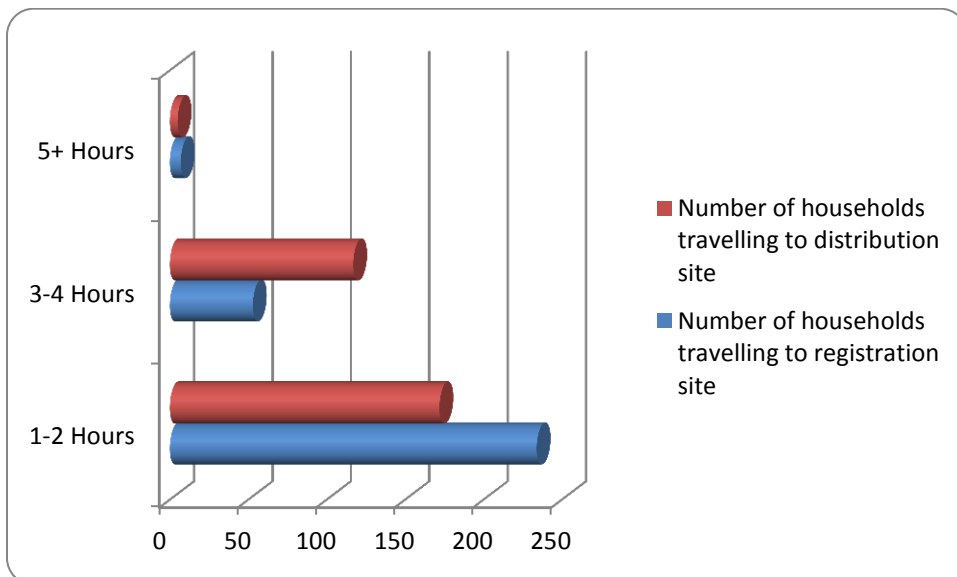


Fig 5. Graph showing time travelled for the registration and distribution.

The graph above shows that SCI conveniently located its distribution and registration points. This can also be explained by the fact that all the IDP's were concentrated in one Payam which made planning for the registration and distribution easier on the SCI side.

Though there are very few households that reported that they waited for more than five hours at the registration point, this contrasted the distribution process which had 22.7% of the interviewed households waiting for more than five hours at the distribution point. Only 0.04% of the interviewed waited for more than five hours at the registration point. This difference can be explained by the fact that SCI distributions were dragged over a ten day period. 48.9% of the interviewed households waited at the registration point for one to two hours and 39.7% of the interviewed waited for one to two hours at the distribution point. 46.2% of the interviewed waited for three to four hours at the registration point while 36% of the interviewed waited for three to four hours at the distribution point. The graph below shows the time spent during the distribution and registration process.

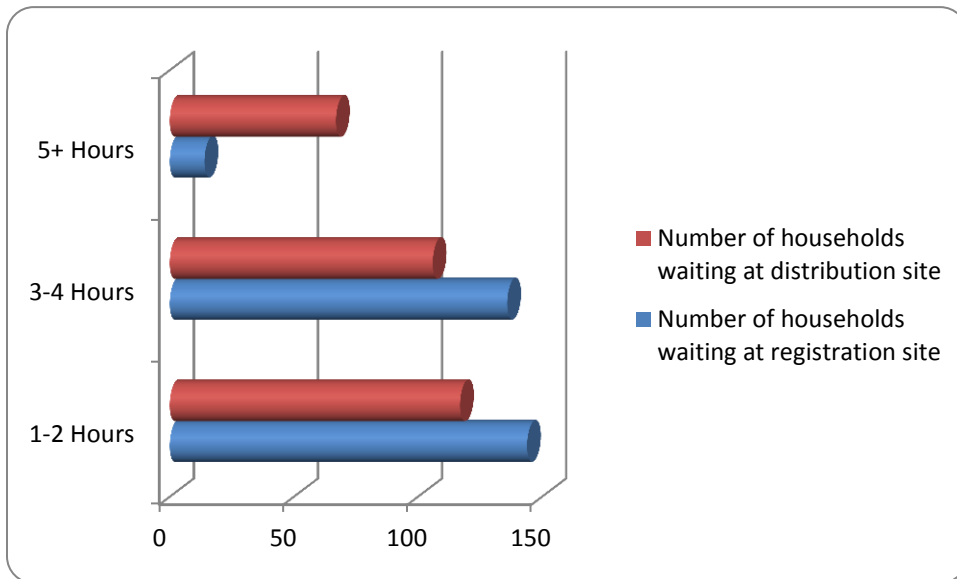


Fig 6. Graph showing time spent at the registration and distribution point.

(c) Coverage

The question of geographic targeting did not apply much for the Akobo IDP's because they are only concentrated in Bilkey Payam. SCI IDP assistance happened to have been concentrated in this payam. The community leadership in Akobo expressed disappointment that SCI only targeted internally displaced persons in the emergency assistance they provided in the community. They indicated that host community households were screened off at the registration stage. The community leadership indicated that they were equally as vulnerable as the IDP's. They indicated that most of their economically active male youths had either died in the war or were at the battle front. They also highlighted the fact that most of the host community households were accommodating two to four IDP families on their homesteads thereby increasing pressure on resources in the host community households. Some of the IDP's are occupying tukuls belonging to the host community.

SCI reported that it vetted the IDPs whilst they were on their way into Akobo. Apparently there is only one way into Akobo from Malakal and Bor and SCI staff members gave tokens to IDPs whilst they were still on their way to Akobo making the screening process during registration less hectic for themselves. This was also corroborated by the community leadership who indicated that only people issued with tokens were registered. SCI reported that they did the distribution over a ten day period. SCI said that this was caused by the fact that distributions took place whilst some IDPs were still coming into Akobo.

The greatest number of the interviewed people did not originate from Akobo. 35% of the interviewed had come from Malakal. 20.7% of the interviewed respondents reported that they had come from Bor town. 9% of the interviewed had come from Juba town. Only 8.8% of the interviewed households reported that they were from Bilkey payam. This provided confirmation that the greatest percentage of the interviewed people were internally displaced persons. This provides confirmation that SCI assistance was primarily targeted at IDPs.

The Akobo IDPs had very large household sizes. There were only six households with household sizes of one to two people. 34.3% of the households had a household size of three to five people. 31.2% of the households had a household size of six to eight people. 32.3% of the interviewed households had household sizes with over nine people. Below is a graphical presentation of the household sizes.

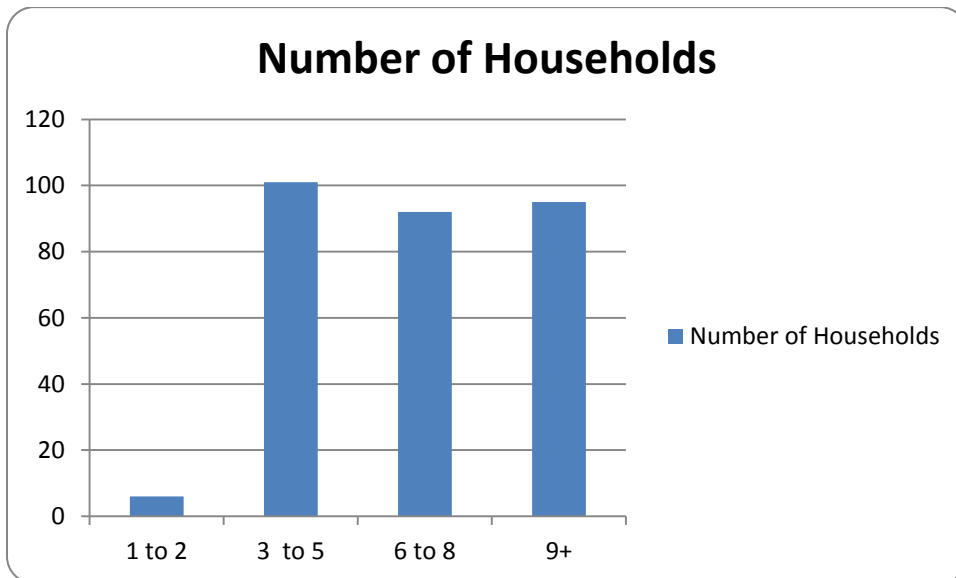


Fig 7. Graph showing demographic profile of the respondents.

Only three people interviewed were not head of households. Twenty percent of the interviewees were males. Women made up eighty percent of the respondents. This suggests that all the female respondents were either households with female heads or temporary heads of households with their men elsewhere, possibly fighting in the war. The high presence of women and children, and the high levels of possession and use of aid items observed among them, indicates a low likelihood of diversion of SCI assistance directly to the military. But the SCI assistance indirectly reaching soldiers cannot be ruled out.

(d) Future plans

68% of the interviewed households prefer staying in Akobo, while 15.3% of the interviewed prefer moving to another location, and particularly crossing the border to Ethiopia. 16.6% of the interviewed prefer to return back to their original homes. Those preferring to cross the border to Ethiopia want to move immediately but the ones who want to return back to their homes said that if they will only go if they get a reassurance of peace. 89.3% of the interviewed households preferring to move out of Akobo want to carry the items they received from SC with them. Most households prefer to stay in Akobo because they have generally been accommodated very well by the host community. It is also speculated that the area appears to be safer for them since it is an opposition stronghold. The preferences from the interviewed households are highlighted on the graph below.

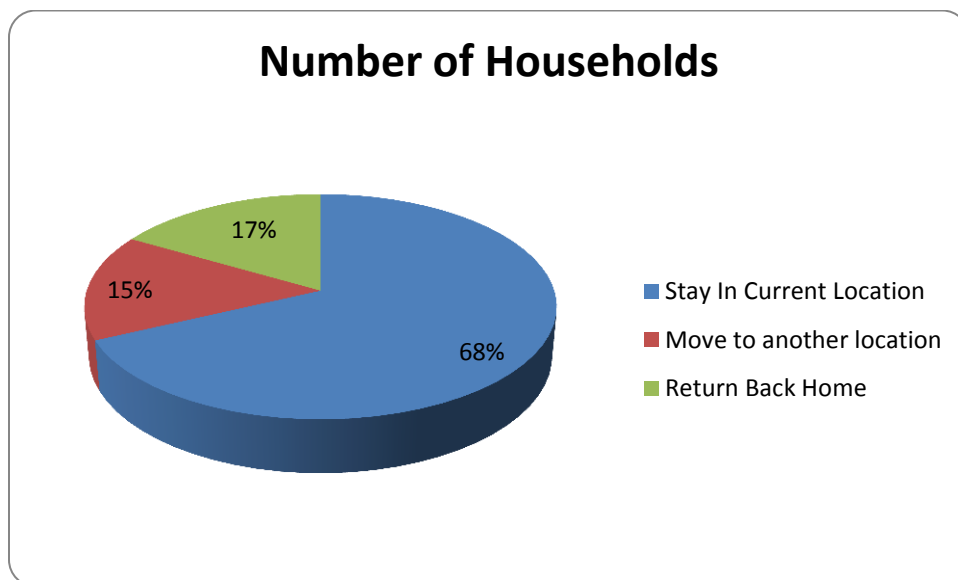


Fig 8. Graph showing future plans of the respondents.

Conclusions

- The greater majority of the interviewed households were genuine conflict affected IDP's.
- The greatest part of SCI targeting for the emergency assistance only targeted IDP's.
- No evidence of diversion of aid to the military was observed. This is supported by the fact that eighty percent of the interviewed were women who also happened to be either temporary or respective heads of households, and the high levels of possession and use of aid items observed among them 3 months after the distribution.
- The collapsible Jerry cans were of poor quality.
- No conclusions on possible duplication of assistance with other humanitarian agencies can be reached because of poor quality data collected on this section by enumerators.
- Household sizes were not considered in giving out of ration sizes for the assistance.

Recommendations

- **The screening process used by SCI in identifying IDP's in Akobo was very effective and should continue to be employed in future by the organisation.** It appears to have greatly minimised undeserving elements from benefiting from the assistance.
- **There is need for a better system for identifying when and how host communities should be included in IDP assistance programmes.** Though the host community did not express any sentiments that they were being overburdened by the IDP's, incorporating vulnerable host community households could contribute to the maintenance of peaceful relations between the IDPs and the host community. This can be confirmed by the fact that 68% of the interviewed households prefer to stay in Akobo and incorporating vulnerable host community households in IDP assistance programmes will assist them in their integration efforts.
- **Wherever possible, field level national staff should be supported by international staff** in beneficiary identification, registrations and distributions. This can help alleviate some of the outside pressure that field national staff may feel from local authorities in responding to the current crisis at field level.
- **Humanitarian actors should take household size into account**, aligning the quantity of distributed items to the size of households, in order to ensure equality of distributions.
- The need for fishing hooks and fishing nets should be raised to the FSL Cluster. This was the most preferred item not distributed by SCI. SCI indicated that the last distribution of fishing equipment done in Akobo was done in mid-2013.
- In future PDMs, information on why particular items would have been sold by the beneficiaries should be collected. These questions need to be incorporated in future PDM questionnaires. This could indicate whether humanitarian agencies would have distributed items that are not needed in a particular location or whether beneficiaries sold the items to buy other things that they critically needed.
- PDM questionnaires must also capture the number of people actually seen by the interviewers in comparison to the household sizes declared. This can assist in detecting exaggerations on household sizes.
- In future, use of smart phones in data input should be seriously taken into consideration. In this PDM the number of household questionnaires was 308, and in a PDM which targets even higher numbers of respondents, data entry may be too time-consuming. Also, manual data entry may lead to mistakes by enumerators (for example, to ask questions which they should skip and vice versa) whereas smart phone, with proper programming using relevant software, could avoid such mistakes.

Next Actions

- Distribution of fishing nets and fishing hooks to the IDPs should be considered.
- Distribution of soap to IDPs by the WASH cluster should be considered.
- Provide field support for SCI in future assessments, registrations and distributions as required.
- Buckets should be distributed instead of collapsible jerry cans because collapsible jerry cans have poor durability over time. Note that the common pipeline is no longer procuring collapsible jerry cans, replacing this item with buckets, in response to consistent negative feedback on jerry cans.

Survey Team members

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Post Distribution Monitoring Household Questionnaire, Non-Food Items, Akobo County, May 2014

1. Introduction and Guidance

- 1.1) Please **introduce** yourself and the purpose of the visit to the interviewee clearly.
- 1.2) Please seek the **consent** of the interviewee before proceeding with the questionnaire.
- 1.3) Please explain that you are **not going to provide any additional items** but that the questionnaire is only to help improve distributions in the future.
- 1.4) Please try to keep the interview as **confidential** as possible to avoid bias. This may mean asking bystanders politely to move away, and/or finding a space where people are not able to overhear.
- 1.5) Please confirm that the **Head of Household** and/or the individual who was registered and who collected the items at distribution time is available for you to interview.

2. Pre-conditions for interview

2.a) Did you receive an Non Food Items in the distribution done by Save the Children in Akobo ?

If YES → proceed with the interview.

If NO → thank the respondent but do not proceed.

3. Basic Information

3.a) Date of interview: Day of Week _____ May / June _____ 2014

3.b) Name of interviewer: _____

3.c) Exact location: Payam _____ Village _____

4. Beneficiary Details

4.a) What is your name? _____

4.b) What was the size of your household at the time of registration: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14+
(Please remind the respondent that this number is not being used to calculate a distribution & honesty is appreciated)

4.c) Are you the head of your household? Yes No (Please mark respondent's gender: Male Female)

4.d) What is your village of origin? _____ Payam _____

Items	5a) How many _____ did your household receive in this distribution?	5b) Are you currently using the item? <i>Answer Yes or No</i>	5c) If you are not using _____, what happened to it? 1. Sold it 2. Exchanged it (specify) 3. It broke while using 4. It was broken when received 5. Gave it away 6. Used all of it 7. It got Lost 8. It was Stolen 7. Other (specify)	5d) Was the number of _____ enough for your household at the time of distribution?	5e) How many _____ do you think you should have received in the distribution to meet your need?	6a) Was the quality of _____ good or bad?	6b) (If good) Why good? (If bad) Why bad?
Plastic Sheet			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	
Mosquito Net			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	
Blanket			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	
Soap			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	
Bucket			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	
Collapsible Jerry Can			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	
Kitchen Set			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	

Sleeping mats			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	
Kangas			(write one of above options here)	Yes (go to 6a) No (go to 5e)		Good Bad	

7) Was there any OTHER item that you urgently needed at the time of this distribution that you did not receive? Yes (*if yes, go to 8a*) No (*if no, go to 9*)

8a) What were the 3 items most urgently needed but not received? (Can be the same items as distributed if the quantity was not enough)

1) _____ 8b) How did you access this item after the distribution? Bought it Given it Borrowed/shared it No access Other: _____

2) _____ 8b) How did you access this item after the distribution? Bought it Given it Borrowed/shared it No access Other: _____

3) _____ 8b) How did you access this item after the distribution? Bought it Given it Borrowed/shared it No access Other: _____

9) Did you have to give anything in exchange for being registered or for receiving the items? No (*if no, go to 11a*) Yes – at registration Yes – at time of distribution

10a) (If yes) What? a) cash b) the aid itself c) other favours, specify _____ d) Not Applicable

10b) (If yes) To whom? Aid workers Others Specify: _____

11a) How did you hear that the registration was taking place? Humanitarian agency Chief Community Leader (Not chief) Rumour Other: _____

11b) How did you hear that the distribution was taking place? Humanitarian agency Chief Community Leader (Not chief) Rumour Other: _____

11c) How many hours did you travel to reach the registration site?
a) 1-2 Hours b) 3 – 4 Hours c) 5 Hours+

11d) How many hours did you travel to reach the distribution site?
b) 1-2 Hours b) 3 – 4 Hours c) 5 Hours+

11e) How long did you wait at the registration site?
a) 1 – 2 Hours b) 3-4 Hours c) 5 Hours +

11f) How long did you wait at the distribution site?
c) 1-2 Hours b) 3 – 4 Hours c) 5 Hours+

12a) Have you registered and received distributions from aid agencies before?

- Yes No

12b) Did you receive any Non Food Items from other aid agencies besides Save the Children?

- Yes No

12c) If you received any Non Food Items From other agencies besides Save the Children. What did you receive?

- Full Kit Loose Items

13a) What are your future plans ?

- a) Stay in current location b) Move to another location c) Return back home

13b) If you want to move to another location or return back home what will you do with the items you received?

- a) Carry them with you b) Store them c) Give them away d) Other _____

14. OBSERVATIONS

Items	13) Please may I observe the _____ and see what it is being used for? (If agreed, state what the item is being used for)		
Plastic Sheet	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present
Mosquito Net	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present
Blanket	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present
Kangas	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present
Kitchen Sets	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present

Sleeping Mats	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present
Collapsible Jerry Can	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present
Bucket	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present
Soap	Currently Being Used	Stored	Not present

15) Would you like to ask me any questions?

---End of Interview: Please thank the individual for his/her time and contribution!----

Key Informant Interview Questions

1.1 Appropriateness

- Did the items distributed address the needs of people?
 - Quality, quantity and range?
- In your opinion, what improvements (if any) could be made to ensure future distributions are more appropriate, effective and well-targeted?

1.2 Effectiveness

- Were the beneficiaries well informed of the registration/distribution and the NFI package?
- How were beneficiaries made aware of the distribution?
- How many days in advance of the distribution were they made aware?
- How did the beneficiaries judge the distribution (was it well organized or not; both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries)?
- How long did beneficiaries have to wait to receive their items?
- Do you feel the distribution went well – timely, peaceful, in the shade with water, short queues, without confusion over who was entitled to what?
- Did the distribution cause any problems within the community, during or afterwards?

1.3 Coverage

- Was there a significant number of people who received when they should not have?
- Did anyone other than IDPs receive NFIs, ie: host communities?
- Do you think the distribution reached the right people?
 - Why or why not?

1.4 Activity Assessments

- What were the challenges involved in the assessment / registration / distribution?
- How did you carry out the assessment / registration / distribution?
- How good was the assessment / registration / distribution? Why?
- What do you think could have been done / should be done in the future to improve the assessment / registration / distribution?